The Democratic Watchman.

VOL. 7. BELLEFONTE, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1862. NO. 20.

Miscellaneous.

ADDRESS

OF

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The perilous condition of the country demands that we should reason together. Party organization, restricted within proper limits, is a positive good, and indeed essential to the preservation of public liberty. Without it the best Government would soon degenerate into the worst of tyrannies In despotisms the chief use of power is in crushing out party opposition. In our own country the experience of the last twelve months proves, more than any lesson in history, the necessity of party organization. The present Administration was chosen by a party, and in all civil acts and appointments has recognized, and still does, its fealty and obligations to that party. There must and will be an opposition. The public safety and good demand it. Shall it be a new organization or an old one? The Democratic party was founded more than sixty years ago. It has never been disbanded. To-day it numbers one million five thousand electors in the States still loyal to the Union. Its recent numerous victories in municipal elections in the Western and Middle States prove its vitality. Within the last ten months it has held State Conventions and nominated full Democratic tickets in every Free State in the Union.—Of no other party opposed to the Republicans can the same be said.

SHALL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BE NOW DISBANDED?—Why should it? Are its ancient PRINCIPLES wrong? What are they? Let is platforms for thirty years speak:

"*Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

"That we regard this as a distinctive feature in our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the POPULAR WILL; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

"That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived *solely* from the CONSTITUTION; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers."

And as explanatory of these the following from Mr. Jefferson's first inaugural:

"The support of the STATE GOVERNMENTS in all their rights as the most competent administration of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies,

"The preservation of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people.

"THE SUPREMACY OF THE CIVIL OVER THE MILITARY AUTHORITY.

"Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

"The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith."

Freedom of religion, freedom of the Press, and freedom of person under protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected."

Such, Democrats, are the principles of your party, essential to public liberty and to the stability and wise administration of the Government, alike in peace and war.—They are the principles upon which the Constitution and the Union were founded; and under the control of a party which adheres to them, the Constitution would be maintained and the Union could not be dissolved.

Is the POLICY of the Democratic party wrong that it should be disbanded?

Its policy is consistent with its principles, and may be summed up, from the beginning, as follows: The support of liberty as against power; of the people as against their agents and servants; and of State rights as against consolidation and centralized despotism; a simple government; no public debt; low taxes; no high protective tariff; no general system of internal improvements by Federal authority; no National Bank; hard money for the Federal public dues; no assumption of State debts; expansion of territory; self government for territories, subject only to the Constitution; the absolute compatibility of a union of States, "part slave and part free;" the admission of new States, with or without slavery, as they may elect; non-interference by the Federal Government with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia; and, finally, as set forth in the Cincinnati Platform, in 1856, and reaffirmed in 1860, absolute and eternal "repudiation of ALL SECTIONAL PARTIES AND PLATFORMS concerning domestic slavery which seek to embroil the State and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, *and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in* CIVIL WAR AND DISUNION."

Such was the ancient and the recent policy of the Democratic party running through a period of sixty years—a policy consistent with the principles of the Constitution, and absolutely essential to the preservation of the Union.

Does the HISTORY of the Democratic party prove that it ought to be abandoned? "By their fruits shall ye know them." Sectional parties do not achieve Union triumph. For sixty years from the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson on the 4th of March, 1801, the Democratic party, with short intervals, controlled the power and the policy of the Federal Government. For forty eight years out of these sixty Democratic men ruled the country; for fifty four years and eight months the Democratic policy prevailed.—During this period Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and Calfornia, were successively annexed to our territory with an area of more than twice as large as all the original Thirteen States together. Eight new States were admitted under strictly Democratic Administrations—one under the Administration of Fillmore. From five millions, the population increased to thirty-one millions. The Revolutionary debt was extinguished. Two foreign wars were successively prosecuted with a moderate outlay and a small army and navy, and without suspension of the habeas corpus; without one infraction of the Constitution; without one usurpation of power; without suppressing a single newspaper; without imprisoning a single editor; without limit to the freedom of the press, or of speech in or out of Congress, but in the midst of the grossest abuse of both; and without the arrest of a single "traitor," though the Hartford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the other Senators invited the enemy to "greet our volunteers with bloody hands and welcome them to hospitable graves."

During all this time wealth increased business of all kinds multiplied, prosperity smiled on every side, taxes were low, wages were high, the North and South furnished a market for each other's products at good prices; public liberty was secure, private rights undisturbed; every man's house was his castle; the courts were open to all; no passports for travel, no secret police, no spies, no informers, no bastiles; the right to assemble peaceably, the right to petition; freedom of religion, freedom of speech a free ballot, and a free press; and all this time the Constitution maintained, and the Union of the States preserved.

Such were the choice fruits of Democratic principles and policy, carried out through the whole period during which the Democratic party held the power and administered the Federal Government. Such has been the history of that party. It is a Union party, for it preserved the Union by wisdom, peace and compromise, for more than half a century.

Then neither the ancient principles, the policy, nor the past history of the Democratic party require nor would justify its disbandment.

Is there anything in the present crisis which demands it? The more immediate issue is, to maintain the Constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was.

To maintain the Constitution is to respect the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen. It is to adhere faithfully to the very principles and policy which the Democratic party has professed for more than half a century. Let its history and the results from the beginning, prove whether it has practiced them. We appeal proudly to the record.

The first step towards a restoration of the Union as it was is to maintain the Constitution as it is. So long as it was maintained in fact, and not threatened with infraction in spirit and in letter, actual or imminent, the Union was unbroken.

To restore the Union, it is essential, first, to give assurance to every State and to the people of every section that their rights and liberties and property will be secure within the Union under the Constitution. What assurance so doubly sure as the restoration to power of that ancient, organized, consolidated Democratic party which for sixty years *did* secure the property, rights and liberties of the States and of the people; and thus *did* maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union, and with them the multiplied blessings which distinguished us above all other nations?

To restore the Union is to crush out sectionalism North and South. To begin the great work of restoration through the ballot box is to kill abolition. The bitter waters of secession flowed first and are fed still from the unclean fountain of abolitionism.—That fountain must be dried up. Armies may break down the power of the Confederate Government in the South; but the work of restoration can only be carried on through political organization and the ballot in the North and West. In this great work we cordially invite the co operation of all men of every party who are opposed to the fell spirit of abolition, and who, in sincerity, desire the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Let the dead past bury its dead. Rally, lovers of the Union, the Constitution and of Liberty, to the standard of the Democratic party, already in the field and confident of victory That party is the natural and persistent enemy of abolition. Upon this question its record as a national organization, however it may have been at times with particular men or in particular States, is clear and unquestionable.

From the beginning of the anti-slavery agitation to the period of the last Democratic National Convention it has held but one language in regard to it. Let its record speak:

"*Resolved*. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and engender the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

Upon these principles alone, so far as relates to slavery can the Union as it was be restored: and no other Union, except the UNITY OF DESPOTISM, can be maintained in this country; and this last we will resist, as our fathers did, with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

But it is said that you must disband the Democratic party "to support the Government." We answer that the Democratic party has always supported the Government; and while it was in power preserved the Government in all its vigor and integrity, not by force of arms, but by wisdom, sound policy and peace. But it never did admit, and never will, that this Administration, or any Administration, is "the Government." It holds and ever has held, that the Federal Government is the agent of the people in the several States composing the Union; that it consists of three distinct departments—the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial—each equally a part of the Government, and equally entitled to the confidence and support of the States and the people; and that it is the duty of every patriot to sustain the several departments of Government in *the exercise of all Constitutional powers of each which may be necessary and proper for the preservation of the Government in its principles and in its vigor and integrity, and to stand by and defend to to the utmost the flag which represents the Government, the Union and the country.*

In this sense the Democratic party has always sustained, and will now sustain, the Government against all foes, at home or abroad in the North or the South, open or concealed, in office or out of office, in peace or in war.

If this is what the Republican party mean by supporting the Government, it is an idle thing to abandon the old and tried Democratic party which for so many years and through so many trials supported, preserved and maintained the Government of the Union But if their real purpose be to aid the ancient enemies of the Democracy in subverting our present Constitution and form of government, and under pretence of saving the Union, to erect a strong centralized despotism on its ruins, the Democratic party will resist them as the worst enemy to the Constitution and the Union, and to free government everywhere.

We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy war. A fitter time will come hereafter for such discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise fifteen months ago would have saved it Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty sixth Congress to this end. At every stage, the great mass of the South, with the whole Democratic party and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West, united in favor of certain amendments to the Constitution—and chief among them the well known "CRITTENDEN PROPOSITIONS," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage, all proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrines of the Chicago Platform were strenously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden Propositions," never received a single Republican vote in either House. For the proof we appeal to the Journals of Congress and the Congressional Globe.

We scorn to reply to the charge that the Democratic party is opposed to granting aid and support to the Federal Government in maintaining its safety, integrity, and supremacy, and in favor of disbanding our armies and succumbing to the South. The charge is libellous and false. No man has advocated any such proposition. Democrats recognize it as their duty as patriots to support the Government in all constitutional necessary and proper efforts to maintain its safety, integrity and constitutional authority; but at the same time they are inflexibly opposed to waging war against any of the States or people of this Union in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interferring with the rights of established institutions of any State. Above all, the Democratic party will not support the Administration in anything which looks or tends to the loss of our political or personal rights and liberties, or a change of our present democratical form of government.

But no, Democrats, it is not the support of the Government in restoring the Union which the party in power require of you.—You are asked to give up your principles, your policy, and your party, and to stand by the Administration of the party in power, in all its acts. Above all it is demanded of you that you yield at least a silent support to their whole policy, and to withhold all scrutiny into their public conduct of every kind, lest you should embarrass the Administration. You are thus asked to renounce one of the first principles and the chief security of a Democratic Government—*the right to hold public servants responsible to their master the people; to render the representative accountable to the constitutent; the ancient and undoubted prerogative of Americans to canvass public measures and public men.* It is this high constitutional priviledge which Daniel Webster declared he would defend and exercise within the House and out of the House, and in all places, *in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times!* It is a right secured by the constitution—a right inestimable to the people and formidable to tyrants only.

If ever there was a time when the existence and consolidation of the Democratic party upon its principles and policy was a vital necessity to public and private liberty it is now.

Unquestionably the Constitution gives ample power to the several Departments of the Government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and, in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States. Every act necessary for the safety and efficiency of the Government, and for a complete and most vigorous trial of its strength, is yet wholly consistent with the observance of every provision of that instrument, and of the laws in pursuance of it, if the sole motives of those in power was the suppression of the "rebellion," and no more. And yet the history of the Administration for the twelve months past has been and continues to be a history of repeated usurpations of power and violations of the Constitution, and of the public and private rights of the citizen. For the proof we appeal to facts too recent to need recital here, and too flagrant and heinous for the calm narrative which we propose. Similar acts were done and a like policy pursued in the threatened war with France in the time of John Adams, and with the same ultimate purpose. But in two or three years the people forced them into an honorable peace with France, rebuked the excesses and abuses of power, vindicated the Constitution, and turned over the Federal Government to the principles and policy of the Democratic party. To the "sober second thought of the people," therefore, and to the ballot box, we now appeal when again in like peril with our fathers.

But if every Democrat concurred in the policy of prosecuting the war to the utter subjugation of the South and for the subversion of her State Governments with her institutions, without a Convention of the States and without an overture of peace, we should just as resolutely resist the disbanding of the Democratic party. It is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to a successful issue, and the only party which has done it without abuse of power, without molestation to the rights of any class of citizens, and with due regard to economy. All this it has done; all this, if need be, it is able to do again. If success, then in a military point of view be required, the Democratic party alone can command it.

To conclude: Inviting all men, without distinction of State, section or party, who are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, to unite with us in this great work upon terms of perfect equality, we insist that—

The restoration of the Union, whether through peace or by war, demands the continued organization and success of the Democratic party;

The preservation of the Constitution demands it;

The maintenance of liberty and free democratical government demands it;

The restoration of a sound system of internal policy demands it;

Economy and honesty in the public expenditures, now at the rate of four millions of dollars a day demand it;

The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt demand it—a public debt already one thousand millions of dollars, and equal at the present rate, in three years, to England's debt of a century and a half in growth;

The heavy taxation, direct and indirect, State and Federal, already more than two hundred millions of dollars a year, eating out the substance of the people, augmenting every year, demands it;

Reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work and impending ruin on every side, demand it;

And finally, the restoration of the concord, good feeling, and prosperity of former years, demands that the Democratic party shall be maintained and made victorious.

W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois.
A. L. KNAPP, of Illinois.
J. C. ROBINSON, of Illinois.
JOHN LAW, of Indiana.
D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana.
W. ALLEN, of Ohio.
C. A. WHITE, of Ohio.
WARREN P. NOBLE, of Ohio.
GEO. H. PENDLETON, of Ohio.
JAS. R. MORRIS, of Ohio.
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio.
PHILIP JOHNSON, of Penn.
S. E. ANCONA, of Penn.
GEO. K. SHIEL, of Oregon.

NOTE.—The names of absent members concurring in the above will be affixed to the pamphlet edition of this Address.

Original Poetry.

[For the Watchman.]

At Last.

BY THE MAN IN GREY.

At last the weary chain is broken—broken,
And streams of gladness o'er my spirit roll;
A presence glorifies the earth—a token
Of the new life that breaks upon my soul.
Now blessed faith shines like a crystal clear
From every star that burns; a horoscope
Of beauty bathes my soul's unbounded sphere,
And crowns me with a diadem of hope.

I marvel at the vows, dead dreams fulfill,—
Glad confirmation of my earlier faith,
Sweet souvenirs—persuasions sweeter still,
Which draw me from ambitious, dazzling wraith.
Darkness hath fled! upon the brow of morning
Bursts the warm radiance of a vision bright,
The hearts unfathomed deeps with love adorning,
And filling all my soul with strange delight.

And would ye know the power that comes dispeling
The ravless clouds that gathered o'er me fast,
Whose magic touch (like rainbow bright foretelling
The peace which follows when the whirlwind's past?)
Her's is the hand, my trembling footsteps guiding,
That up from darkness leads me on to light—
Her teaching is the faith of my confiding—
Her deeds the origin of my delight.

Lo! where she comes, the sunlight with her bringing!
All things rejoicing where her footsteps press,
Unconscious music from her lips outringing,
Unconscious blessings born in her caress.
O'er my existence on life's stagnant ocean,
Her spirit breathed! Ah, what a change was this!
All joy and music, and all life and motion,—
A charm—a spell of beauty—O, bright dream of bliss!

At last the weary chain is broken,
The waves are flashing fast, the wind is free;
A presence cometh and a voice hath spoken,
And the glad world doth sound a jubilee!

Select Poetry.

A Hundred Years to Come.

Where, where will be the birds that sing
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lip,
The lofty brow,
The hearts that beat
So gayly now?
Oh where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smile and Sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold the crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who tread the church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?
Pale trembling age,
And fiery youth,
And childhood with
Its brow of truth—
The rich the poor—on land and sea—
Where will the mighty millions be,
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come.
No living soul for us will weep,
A hundred years to come.
But others then
Our lands will till,
And others then
Our streets will fill—
While other birds will sing as gay,
As bright the sunbeam as to day,
A hundred years to come

My Country.

I love my country—every breeze
That sweeps across her heaving seas—
Her azure skies—her mountain heights—
And all her fair and glorious sights.

I love my country! Let the Greek
In raptures of his sun clime speak;
Of snow-clad hill may boast the Swiss,
No land can be compared to this.

I love my country!—but 'tis not
Because 'tis nature's favorite spot;
But 'tis because it is the land
Where freeman may in safety stand.

I love my country!—may it be
The home of all the noble free;
But never lazing house of those
Who are at home their country's foes.

I love my country!—ever grave,
Moss grown of her immortal brave,
By weeping Freedom laid to rest,
Whose memories are forever blest.

I love my country!—all the host
Of noble men whom she may boast;
Her ever tried and faithful son,
From Jackson up to Washington.

I love my country! in my heart;
While yet the crimson blood doth start,
In her defence its tide shall flow,
When Freedom points to me her foe.

Oh, Thou, who didst our Fathers guide,
Still o'er our lovely land preside;
Direct their sons, and may they love
Their country, next to that above.

CHANGE OF TUNE.—A gentleman whose slave accompanied a young Confederate officer on the Wildcat expedition, asked the darkey on his return to Nashville, how long the army was on the march from its encampment to the battle field.

"About four days," was the reply.

"Well, how long were they marching back?"

"About two days, massa,"

"Why, how is that, Joe? Could the men travel any faster back when they were worn down with four days' march and severe fight than they traveled forward, after a good rest in camp?"

"Oh, I'll tell you what made the difference, massa," said old Joe; it was the music. They marched forward to Wildcat to the tune of 'Dixie.' When they marched back, the tune was 'Fire in the mountains—run boys run'"

☞ Ignorance is a much more quiet, manageable and contented thing than half knowledge.

Discouraging Children.

It is somewhere related that a poor soldier, having had his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that his brains were visible. "Do write and tell father of it, for he always said that I had no brains," he replied. How many fathers and mothers tell their children this and how often does such a remark contribute not a little to prevent any development of the brain? A grown person tells a child he is brainless, foolish, or a blockhead, or that he is deficient in some mental or moral faculty, and in nine cases out of ten, the statement is believed; the thought that it may be partially so, acts like an incubus to repress the confidence and energies of that child Let any person look to childhood's days, and he can doubtless recall many words and expressions which exerted such a discouraging or encouraging influence over him, as to tell upon his whole future course of life. We knew an ambitious boy who, at the age of ten years, had become so depressed with fault finding and reproof, not duly mingled with encouraging words, that at an early age he longed for death to take him out of the world, in which he conceived he had no ability to rise. But while all thus appeared so dark around him, and he had been so often told of his faults and deficiencies that he seemed the dullest and worst of boys, and while none of his good qualities and capabilities had been mentioned, and he believed he had none, a single word of praise and appreciation carelessly dropped in his hearing changed his whole course of thought.—We have often heard him say "that word saved him"

The moment he thought he could do well, he resolved that he would—and he has done well. Parents, these are important considerations.

A FAITHFUL DOG ON THE BATTLE FIELD.—Lieutenant Pfieff, killed at the battle of Shiloh was buried at Chicago a few days ago. In speaking of the funeral, the *Times*, of that city, remarks:

A beautiful and touching incident is connected with the manner in which Mrs. Pfieff was enabled to discover the place where her husband had been buried upon the battle field. She visited the field armed with a pass from Gen. Halleck, but no one could possibly inform her of the place where he had been buried, as such a large number of both friend and foe had been interred upon the same ground. She remained about half a day, and was about giving up in despair, when she espied, at the distance of nearly half a mile, a large dog coming rapidly towards her, which she immediately recognized as the same which had accompanied her husband to the war. He approached her with the most intense manifestations of joy, and immediately indicated to her, as well as he was able, his desire that she should follow him. She did so, and he led the way to a distant part of the field and stopped before a single grave. She caused it to be opened, and there found the body of her dead husband. It appears from the statement of some of the soldiers that at the time Lieut. Pfieff fell, this dog was by his side, and there remained, licking his wounds until he was taken from the field and buried. He then took his station by the grave, and nothing could induce him to abandon it but for a sufficient length of time each day to satisfy his hunger, until, by some means he was made aware of the presence of his mistress. Thus had he watched for twelve days by the grave of his slain master. This is certainly one of the most wonderful instances of canine sagacity on record. When the body was being conveyed to this city this wonderful animal took up his position by the box containing the remains, and no persuasions could induce him to leave it until its arrival here.

☞ A young man who would not be guilty of an indelicate word to a lady, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was yesterday passing along Lake street. When in front of a dry goods, he stopped to admire a cloak of the latest basquet style, which was displayed, as he thought, upon a dummy or wire frame rather neatly bonnetted and fitted up in front of a show window. Seeing a friend advance, the young man called his attention to the article of dress, and playfully gave the dummy a nudge, remarking, "I wonder how that machine feels with all that finery on it!" "Phancy his phelinks" as he saw the supposed dummy turn suddently around and face him, with an expression of astonishment and indignation resting upon the unmistakable lineaments of a very good and handsome face. The machine was alive.—Our friend blushed, stammered and explained. The young lady forgave and stepped into the carriage.

A GOOD ONE.—Pat was helping Mr. Blank to get a safe in his office, one day, and not being acquainted with the article inquired what it was for.

"To prevent papers and other articles which are placed in it from being burnt in case of a fire," said Mr. B.

"An' sure, will nothing ever burn that you put in that thing.

"No."

"Well thin, your honor, ye'd better be after getting into that same thing when ye die."

Mr. Blank "wilted."

Southern Ports to be Opened.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The President has issued his proclamation declaring the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine from and after the 1st day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things, and information contraband of war may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitation, and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The text of the proclamation is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States of North Carolina, Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas, the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13 h of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans, shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with these ports except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty sixth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRADE WITH PORTS OPENED BY PROCLAMATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 12, 1862.

First. To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States of this date viz: Beaufort, in North Carolina; Hilton Head, in South Carolinia, and New Orleans, in Louisiana.

Licenses will be granted by the consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no persons, property or information contraband of war either to or from the said forts; which license shall be exhibited to the collectors of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound immediately on arrival and if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade; and on leaving of the said ports every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the collectors of the customs, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of such conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any future privilege of entering the United States during the war, for any purpose whatsoever.

Second, To vessels of the United States clearing coastwise for the ports aforesaid, licenses can only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

Third, In all other respects the blockade remains in full force and effect, as hitherto established and maintained, nor is it relaxed by the proclamation, except in regard to the ports to the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Rules for the Ladies.

1 Marry not a profane man because the depravity of the heart will corrupt your children and embitter your existence.

2 Marry not a gambler, a tippler or haunter of taverns, because he who has no regard for himself will never have any for his wife.

2 Marry not a man who makes promises which he never performs, because you can never trust him.

4. Marry not a man whose actions do not correspond with his sentiments, because the passions have dethroned reason, and he is prepared to commit every crime to which an evil nature, unrestrained can instigate him; the state of that man who regards not his own idea's of right and wrong, is deplorable, and the less you have to do with him the better.

5 Marry not a man who is in the habit of running after the girls in the country, because his affections are continually wandering, and therefore can never be permanent.

6. Marry not a man who neglects his business; if he does when single, he will be worse when married.